
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT

TEWKSBURY.

OCTOBER, 1866.

BOSTON:

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1866.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, *Governor, and
the Honorable Council.*

With another year comes the duty of submitting another Annual Report. Change of policy and views brings a change of measures and men. By the legislation of this and previous years, the policy of the Commonwealth in regard to the classification of the inmates of this and similar institutions has been essentially changed. One of the State almshouses has been converted into a primary school for the better education of the young who have been compelled to seek the charity of the Commonwealth from poverty and misfortune; another becomes a workhouse for the employment of those who, by their own indulgences, vices and crimes have rendered themselves nuisances to the communities in which they live, and a burden to the Commonwealth whose noble generosity they so grossly abuse; while this institution, in connection with the asylum for the harmless insane, becomes the receptacle of those who, through misfortune and poverty which they could not avoid, are compelled to receive, at the hands of the State, the living which their own hands could not earn.

The commissioners for the erection of the asylum for the harmless insane, consisting of the Superintendent and Inspectors, on the 10th day of July, gave notice to your Excellency

and the honorable Council that the same was completed, equipped, and ready for occupancy. Owing to the crowded state of some of our rooms, the Board of State Charities, to whose care the asylum was committed, gave permission for the occupancy of the building temporarily. On the 21st of July, about forty females were transferred from the house to the asylum, and on the 23d of August about the same number of males were transferred. By order of the Board of State Charities, the asylum is this day opened for the reception of those persons for whom the building was originally designed and erected.

By the policy of classification, the children have been removed from this institution, so that we are forced to give up the experiment of shoemaking, because the boys, as fast as received, are sent away to Monson. Although the experiment has been a short one, we cannot but feel a proud satisfaction, when we look around and see some of the boys that have graduated from the shoe department of our institution receiving good wages, conducting themselves with propriety in their new situations, a credit to themselves, an honor to their *alma mater*, and, we trust, a blessing to the Commonwealth, who has thus "cast her bread upon the waters," to be returned without waiting "many days." Confident as we were that the experiment would prove good economy for the State, as well as a benefit to the children thus preparing themselves to earn their own livelihood and overcome the obstacles that stand in the way of success in after life, we most cheerfully acquiesce in the change made by the law, and carried out by the Board of State Charities, hoping and trusting that the State will relax none of her energies in ameliorating the condition of her unfortunate youth.

By the transfer of the children we lose the services of the Rev. Mr. Foster and his wife, who have been successful as teachers, and raised the standard of scholarship, so that the scholars in these schools have compared favorably with those of a similar age in the common schools of this section of the State. By the transfer of Mr. Foster to Monson, that institution and the State have made a gain at our expense. While we regret to part with them, we congratulate them on their new field of labor, and the State that she has the wisdom to say to a faithful servant, "Friend, go up higher."

Since our last report was made, the different yards have been enclosed and graded. The men and women, boys and girls, insane men and insane women, have ample, commodious yards, and are isolated one from the other so far as is possible.

The farm, under the strict supervision of the Superintendent, has been carried on by Mr. Poor, but is far from being poorly carried on. He has served in that capacity for a series of years. Everything is done at a seasonable time, and in a proper manner.

David Bryant, Esq., the gentleman who took the inventory last year, has taken the same again, which is herewith appended.

The Board of State Charities, before the asylum was opened, requested us to prepare a code of by-laws for the government of the same. Since we had no code suitable for the existing state of the institution, we adopted a new code, which was submitted to and approved by your Excellency.

During the year, Dr. Huntington, of Lowell, a former Chairman of this Board, and Consulting Physician from the opening of the institution till his death, has passed "the bourn whence no traveller returns." On the announcement of his death, this Board passed the following vote:—

"*Whereas*, An all-wise Providence has seen fit to remove from this life the Hon. Elisha Huntington, of Lowell, for a long time Chairman of this Board, and Consulting Physician of this institution from its commencement; therefore

"*Resolved*, That while we, in common with the whole community, miss his genial smile, we regret the loss of his wise counsel, and mourn that the tried friend and generous supporter of this institution has passed away."

We rejoice in the legislation of last winter establishing a workhouse, where the lazy, the idle, and vicious may find a home more permanent and enduring, more beneficial and improving, than the temporary ones hitherto obtained in these institutions. We believe that this legislation is a step in the right direction. We have urged this upon the consideration of the law-makers from year to year, and have no doubt, from the dread that is manifested here among the candidates for that institution, that, when the law is put in operation, it will

prove that it is not only economical but salutary, and for the interest of those who take no interest in their own interest and welfare.

The law passed in 1865 to prevent persons being removed to the almshouse in a feeble and dying condition, is, to a great extent, a dead letter. Some examples should be made of those who violate this law, in order to break up the practice.

The removal of the principal part of the children able to labor will vacate the workshops fitted up for their accommodation. The question naturally arose, How shall those be disposed of, and to what use converted? To the following vote of the Board of State Charities the inspectors have given their thorough consideration and investigation :—

“ *Whereas*, In their published reports the Board have always advocated the removal of the sick at the State almshouses into buildings separate from those occupied by the other inmates, and have definitely recommended the establishment of temporary hospitals, on the plan of those built for our soldiers in the late war.

“ *Voted*, That the two buildings lately occupied as work-shops for the children at the State almshouse in Tewksbury are hereby recommended for use as temporary hospitals, after such necessary alterations as the Superintendent has stated can readily be made, and until such time as more suitable structures can be provided at a greater distance from the main building.”

This Board most fully concur in the views set forth by the Board of State Charities, the only possible objection being our reluctance to expend a sum exceeding our appropriation. In the approval of measures submitted for our consideration by the Superintendent, we intend to be governed by an economical frugality, and, at the same time, by a frugal economy. We are aware that our expenses are large; but when we reflect that this change of policy throws a majority of all the pauperism of the State into this institution; that, in addition to all the infirm, the sick, the degraded and debased, that naturally belong and will remain at this institution, we are the scavengers for the workhouse and primary school; that this is the place where are received the most ragged and filthy, the most squalid and lousy children congregated in almost all the cities of the Commonwealth to be cleansed and clothed; and when

cleansed and clothed, those in their right mind are transferred to the primary school, while the sick, the lame, the halt, and the blind are retained; that here, every disease “that flesh is heir to,” and very many that no decent and honest flesh is heir to, most do congregate; and that here having congregated, the feeble, the broken-down and used-up linger out a miserable existence — a mere vegetative life, — while such as have vitality remaining and energies recuperated, having been healed of their many infirmities, are turned over to the workhouse, there to remain and make some trifling recompense for the expenditures already incurred in their behalf by the State, and the depredations heretofore made on society; and when we take these views, we feel assured that no reasonable man will suppose that all this can be done without a large expenditure of money. If this institution must be the receptacle for the Commonwealth, into which is poured all her refuse humanity, here to remain unless enough of manhood may be discovered to earn its daily bread, when it is turned over to the tender mercies of the workhouse, or unless sufficient of divinity may be found glittering in this diadem of abominations, when the gem is reset in the primary school, all we ask is that the “almighty dollar” — the power of all good as well as “the root of all evil” — may be furnished, so that the unpleasant task may be well done, and the unenviable duty promptly and fully discharged. Of our portion in this disposition of events we do not complain. We cheerfully accept the situation. “The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord.” Entertaining these views, confident that they are sound, and that your Excellency and the legislature can appreciate them, we have voted to expend a sum sufficient to refit these buildings for hospitals.

We would call the attention of your Excellency to the subject of obtaining more land, urged in the report of the Superintendent. In our opinion, the Commonwealth cannot afford to let this opportunity slip. We commend the subject to your careful consideration.

To the fidelity and efficiency of the Superintendent, the Matron, and the present board of officers, in the discharge of their manifold duties, we would bear grateful testimony.

To the critical examination of your Excellency, to the generous charity of the legislature of the State, and especially to the fostering care of Him who "openeth His hand and satisfieth the desire of every living thing," we would commend the interests of this institution.

HORACE P. WAKEFIELD,
GEO. P. ELLIOT,
F. H. NOURSE,

Inspectors.

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, October 1st, 1866.

There has been paid as follows, for

SALARIES.

Horace P. Wakefield, (Inspector,) one year, . . .	\$160 00
George P. Elliot, (Inspector,) one year, . . .	160 00
Francis H. Nourse, (Inspector,) one year . . .	160 00
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	\$480 00
Thomas J. Marsh, (Superintendent,) one year, {	
Mrs. Marsh, (Matron,) one year, . . . }	\$1,500 00
Jonathan Brown, (Physician,)	225 00
Elisha Huntington, (Consulting Physician,) to Dec. 13, .	20 27
Thomas J. Marsh, Jr., (Asst. Sup't. and Clerk,) one year, {	
Mrs. Marsh, (Seamstress,) one year, . . . }	678 00
Charles F. Foster, (Chaplain and Teacher,) one year, {	
Mrs. Foster, (Teacher,) one year, . . . }	678 00
Henry J. Moulton, (Assistant Clerk,) one year. . .	300 00
Simon B. Adams, (Engineer,) one year	600 00
James Poor, (Farmer,) one year,	420 00
Charles H. Trull, (Assistant Farmer,) to March 1st, {	
Mrs. Trull, (Laundress,) to March 19th, . . . }	219 06
Thaddeus P. Bartlett, (Watchman,) one year, {	
Mrs. Bartlett, (Nurse,) one year, . . . }	400 00
Martha B. Marsh, (Dairymaid,) one year, . . .	156 00
Sarah A. Winsby, (Nurse,) to June 23d, . . .	114 00
Nancy M. Foster, (Asst. Matron,) from Aug. 21st, . .	17 77
Mary B. Wakefield, (Nurse,) from Aug. 21st, . . .	17 77
Sophia L. Larken, (Teacher,) to Nov. 8th, . . .	15 00
Emma S. Marston, (Teacher,) from Nov. 17th to July 1st, .	98 37
Fannie L. Crosby, (Teacher,) one year,	156 00
Helen M. Marsh, (Seamstress,) one year,	156 00
Abraham S. Barnard, (Cook,) one year,	300 00
George G. Spofford, (Teamster,) from Oct. 16th, . . .	287 50
Abel G. Whidden, Instructing Boys in Shoemaking to July 1st, and Supervisor in Asylum for Insane from July 1st, }	511 00
Mrs. Whidden, (Supervisor in Asylum for Insane from June 25th,) }	
Augustus F. Whidden, Instructing Boys in Shoemaking to July 1st, and Supervisor in Asylum for Insane from July 1st,	442 50

John H. Whidden, Instructing Boys in Shoemaking from Dec. 11,	\$360 00
Abel G. Whidden, (Extra Watchman,) from May 1st, .	140 00
Horace P. Wakefield, medical service rendered in the absence of any regular physician, from Jan. 1st, . .	700 00
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	\$8,992 24

Agreeably to the statutes of the Commonwealth, the following table is presented :—

Live Stock,	\$9,099 15
Carriages and Agricultural Implements,	2,349 84
Mechanical Tools and Machinery,	16,184 12
Beds and Bedding,	17,728 23
Other Furniture and Property,	9,072 25
Personal Property in Superintendent's Department, .	7,585 04
Ready-made Clothing,	9,694 85
Dry Goods,	1,336 99
Provisions and Groceries,	2,929 54
Drugs and Medicines,	687 17
Fuel,	6,866 35
Library,	378 87
Products of the Farm,	11,454 01
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	\$95,366 41

Real Estate,	\$137,488 15
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This is to certify that the foregoing is a true Schedule and Appraisal of the Personal Property and Real Estate at the State Alms house at Tewksbury, belonging to the State, Sept. 29, 1866. The Appraisal was made by me, and is correct, according to my best judgment.

(Signed,)

DAVID BRYANT, *Appraiser.*

Then personally appeared before me David Bryant, and made oath that the above Schedule and Appraisal is correct, according to his best knowledge and belief.

Tewksbury, Middlesex, ss. Subscribed and sworn to before me.

(Signed,)

HORACE P. WAKEFIELD, *Justice of the Peace.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, at Tewksbury :

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit herewith the Thirteenth Annual Report of this institution, which recounts the varied experience of my ninth official year.

In the tables presented you will find exhibited, in detail and in aggregate, its financial condition and the usual statistical information.

The year just closed is unlike any of its predecessors. The classification of public dependants, long since proposed by the Board of State Charities, has at length commenced. The character of our population has of course been gradually changing. For healthy children transferred to the primary school, we have received cripples, epileptics, and idiots. The laborers of the establishment, who were mainly to be found in the vicious classes, have been in process of removal to the State workhouse, there to encounter that legal restraint and compulsory labor which hitherto have formed no part of our system of charities.

This welcome change—the necessity for which we have so often indicated,—in a pecuniary sense, must, of course, affect us unfavorably. Our producers are withdrawn. Helpless and costly consumers take their place. More attendants are required, more nutritious food, and greater medical ability. As an inevitable result, our institution must retrograde from any advancement towards self-support.

This idea is not pleasant to contemplate; but it is a consolation to know that the result was foreseen by the legislature, and that it is only “he to whom much is given” of whom “much will be required.”

The cares and responsibilities, too, have been greatly increased, and we shall no longer be relieved and gladdened by the merry voices and the budding promise of our children.

We have become an infirmary for “those stricken of God and afflicted.”

But while our expenses somewhat increase, we remember that it must result in a greater decrease elsewhere; and that, though we are placed at pecuniary disadvantage, the State at large is to be the gainer, while the *morale* of the almshouse must be greatly improved by the removal of the vicious from the virtuous poor — a step long since demanded by religion and humanity.

During the year we have received from the lunatic hospitals large numbers of the class called harmless insane, preparatory to the opening of our new building for their accommodation. Here is another source of increased expense to us, while the State saves a much larger sum by the transfer. From this class we shall no doubt derive, in the end, many useful laborers, but the period of transition must be more or less expensive.

When to the above-named causes of outlay are added the depreciation of the currency and the inflation of prices, felt by us now in its full severity from the complete exhaustion of the supplies purchased at low prices in previous years, we have reason to be grateful that our financial condition is as good as it is.

In fact, with all the drawbacks named, the expenditure, reduced to a specie basis, is almost identical with that of 1861.

The following brief statement will show the annual and average weekly cost of each inmate for the year ending Sept. 30, 1866 :—

STATEMENT No. 1.

Inventory of property, Sept. 30, 1865, as appraised by David

Bryant, Esq.,	\$76,482 73
Cash on hand,	11,605 24
Cash received of Treasurer to Sept. 30, 1866,	75,970 85
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	\$164,058 82

Inventory of property, Sept. 30, 1866, as ap-

praised by the same gentleman, \$95,366 41

Less cost of equipment of Asylum for Insane,

paid by special appropriation, 10,000 00

\$85,366 41

Cash on hand, 4,345 49

Cash due, 5,138 55

94,850 45

Total cost for year, \$69,208 37

Dividing the above amount by 717, the average number of in-

mates, we have, as the yearly cost of each inmate,	. . .	\$96 52 $\frac{1}{2}$
And dividing by 52, we have, as the average weekly cost,	. . .	1 85 $\frac{3}{5}$

In the above account there is charged to each pauper his proportion of a considerable outlay for repairs and permanent improvements. This sum reaches nearly eight thousand dollars. It covers the cost of painting the entire building outside and inside, which was a little over two thousand dollars, and includes three thousand dollars paid for lumber, carpenters' work, and the removal of buildings.

Deducting this sum, the yearly cost for each pauper would be,	\$85 62
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And the weekly cost,	1 64 $\frac{3}{5}$
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The excess of average weekly cost over that of last year is about 17 cents.

During the year the Asylum for the Insane has been completed and furnished at a total cost of \$33,910.98. Of this sum, the State treasury furnished \$33,500, and the almshouse the balance.

It is built of brick, with a French roof, and has four stories, including the basement. It is 125 feet long by 43 wide, with a height of 9 feet for the basement, 12 feet each for the rooms on the first and second floors, and 11 feet for those on the third. The two entry-ways are 12 feet wide, each extending the entire distance from front to rear, and are provided with substantial staircases. The halls are 50 feet by 39, and each has 14 windows, containing 24 panes apiece, measuring 7 inches by 9. It is warmed by two powerful furnaces, to which Clogston & Co.'s heating apparatus is attached.

It will accommodate 120 inmates, and in an exigency 150 without discomfort. Its arrangements and surroundings are such that a much larger number can be provided for at a trifling additional outlay. Although some desirable conveniences are wanting, the building more than meets my expectations. A short experience will dictate all necessary changes. On the 10th day of July, 1866, report was made to the governor and council by the commissioners that the asylum was ready for occupancy. On the same day it was by

them accepted and placed in the hands of the Board of State Charities, to be used for its appropriate purpose. On the 21st day of July following it was temporarily occupied by vote of that board, and its permanent occupancy was directed to commence on the first day of October, 1866.

An examination of all our registers proved that we had 145 inmates who were either insane, idiotic, or feeble in mind. We were directed to enter the names of all these, as inmates of the new department, upon a special register, although it was not necessary, or, indeed, desirable, that all of them should reside in the asylum.

I was informed that I was expected to make written requisitions on the physician in charge for such labor as the inmates might safely render; and he was directed to detail the parties, or furnish a written reason for non-compliance. He was instructed to keep a "detail-book," in which should be entered the names of all members of the asylum detailed, whether for labor, or from sickness, or from residence in the almshouse, specifying the purpose in the case of each. He was further instructed to keep a "record of deaths" and a "discharge-book," which should set forth particularly the manner and cause of the removal of any inmate. From the data contained in these books, he could, in a moment, ascertain the number of his charges, whether resident or non-resident, with the amount of labor performed by each, and answer accurately all proper questions respecting them.

By rigid adherence to these instructions, it is believed that a better personal knowledge of each inmate will be secured, and the safety and comfort of all promoted.

The erection of the asylum rendered some changes necessary in the location of the yards and out-buildings. These alterations, now nearly completed, have greatly improved our premises, and, it is hoped, will eventually render their exterior positively attractive, when nature shall have lent her aid to human industry.

The dimensions of the several yards are as follows:—

Boys' yard,	.	.	.	.	.	.	188 ft. by 164½
Girls' "	.	.	.	.	.	.	207 ft. " 93
Men's "	.	.	.	.	.	.	126 ft. " 99

Women's yard,	207 ft. by 85
Insane men's yard,	207 ft. " 62
Insane women's yard,	207 ft. " 86
Central area,	235 ft. " 230
Area in front of Asylum,	135 ft. 9½ in. by 64 ft. 5½ in.

The conversion into hospitals of the out-buildings, formerly used as workshops, is fast progressing. They will probably suffice for all cases of acute disease; and their use during the coming winter will decidedly improve the sanitary condition of the house.

It remains to speak of the labor performed on our premises, and the facilities for its performance. It long ago became clear to me that the State might secure some substantial return for its outlay from its dependent classes, if any reliance could be placed on their continuous effort. But complete uncertainty on this vital point has paralyzed almost every attempt to start any industrial enterprise in our almshouses.

Beside the necessary domestic and culinary toil, no form of work, save that of simple agriculture, seems adapted to our migratory population, unless their time is controlled, as in the case of children or parties under long sentence to the State workhouse. As we shall henceforth have few or none of either class, and must depend mainly on our insane and feeble-minded as laborers, it is evident that the tilling of the soil must continue to be our chief employment. That it has not been profitless in the past,—that without the products of our farm we should have been deprived of numerous comforts, and burdened with heavier monthly schedules, none, gentlemen, are better aware than yourselves.

Notwithstanding the losses occasioned by the drought of 1865, and the ravages of the worms, which destroyed eight acres of our finest grass land, full barns and cellars testify to an ample harvest.

Millet sown has nearly made good the loss of our grass; we have produced 17,700 gallons of milk, and all the butter required for the institution; have slaughtered cattle and swine enough to produce over 42,000 pounds of fresh meat, and a corresponding weight of hides and tallow. We have raised

4,700 bushels of potatoes, 10,000 heads of cabbage, and other vegetables in proportion.

In fact, the farm is an indispensable adjunct to the almshouse, and, with a more permanent class of inmates, may yet become a source of considerable profit in ready cash from the sale of fruit and vegetables. But our area is too limited for the character and capacities of our present and future population. Moral reasons, sanitary motives, economical grounds, — all concur in demanding more room.

And as our limits may be extended in several directions, at present, for a reasonable sum, — which opportunity may never occur again, and particularly as the land cannot fail to increase in value on our hands for farming purposes, — I urge upon your Board the expediency and propriety of securing legislative authority for its purchase.

In entering, gentlemen, upon this the tenth year of my superintendence, I am not unaware that upon you and me are devolving more onerous duties, graver responsibilities. I trust that the friendly counsel, for which I have had ample occasion to be grateful in the past, may be continued in the time to come; and that, with the aid of our faithful and diligent officers, the interest of the State and her helpless beneficiaries may prosper in our hands.

THOMAS J. MARSH, *Superintendent.*

STATEMENT No. 2.

Number in the house at the commencement of the year, . . .	637
Admitted during the year,	2,511
Discharged,	2,441
Supported,	3,148
Deaths,	231
Births,	74
Weekly average,	717
Present number,	707

Of the 2,511 admitted during the year, there were from

Boston,	1,285
Tewksbury,	250
Lowell,	231
Lawrence,	114
Born in house,	74
State Almshouse, Monson,	62
Salem,	60
Lynn,	41
Cambridge,	39
Charlestown,	34
Roxbury,	26
Somerville,	25
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	23
Chelsea and Woburn, 22 each,	44
Rainsford Island Hospital,	17
Andover,	15
Newburyport,	12
Haverhill, Marlborough, South Danvers, and Worcester Lunatic Hospital, 10 each,	40
Stoneham,	8
Holliston and West Roxbury, 7 each,	14
Billerica, Ipswich, Malden, Natick and Waltham, 6 each,	30
Amesbury, Framingham, Newton and Watertown, 5 each,	20
Groveland, and State Almshouse, Bridgewater, 4 each,	8
Gloucester and Methuen, 3 each,	6
Acton, American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, (Hartford,) Beverly, Concord, Marblehead, West Cambridge and Winchester, 2 each,	14
Belmont, Brighton, Chelmsford, Danvers, Fitchburg, Hopkinton, Lexington, Manchester, Medford, Newbury, North Andover, North Chelsea, Perkins' Institution for the Blind, (South Boston,) Saugus, Shirley, Sudbury, Tyngsborough, Wayland and Weston, 1 each,	19
	<hr/> 2,511

The following table shows the number admitted each month, age when admitted, and sex :—

MONTHS.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Under 10.	Between 10 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Between 70 and 80.	Over 80.
October, . .	107	65	42	31	15	13	21	13	4	8	1	1
November, .	101	64	37	11	14	23	15	11	15	8	2	2
December, .	143	105	38	20	18	30	24	17	21	11	2	—
January, . .	165	116	49	18	12	48	25	25	25	9	3	—
February, .	188	111	77	32	16	55	35	26	14	7	2	1
March, . .	182	111	71	41	21	45	26	18	19	5	7	—
April, . .	173	101	72	28	20	45	28	25	17	7	1	2
May, . . .	206	108	98	45	14	41	40	24	23	10	6	3
June, . . .	198	124	74	46	27	45	24	27	12	12	3	2
July, . . .	220	125	95	56	25	46	25	20	15	20	8	5
August, . .	231	128	103	45	27	50	31	22	25	12	13	6
September, .	597	343	254	130	95	152	120	36	37	15	10	2
Totals, . .	2,511	1,501	1,010	503	304	593	414	264	227	124	58	24

STATEMENT No. 3.

Nativity of Inmates.

Ireland,	984
Massachusetts,	575
British Provinces,	162
England,	148
Maine,	98
Unknown,	90
New Hampshire,	77
New York,	60
Scotland,	58
Germany,	38
Vermont,	30
Virginia,	21
Rhode Island,	20
Connecticut,	18

Maryland,	16
Pennsylvania,	14
North Carolina,	9
Louisiana,	8
New Jersey and Ohio, 7 each,	14
Michigan, South Carolina and Western Islands, 6 each,	18
France, Indiana and Wales, 5 each,	15
Wisconsin,	4
Holland, Prussia and Sweden, 3 each,	9
Alabama, Belgium, Delaware, Denmark, District of Columbia, Russia, Spain and West Indies, 2 each,	16
Arkansas, Austria, California, East Indies, Illinois, Iowa, Italy, Kentucky and Tennessee, 1 each,	9
	<hr/> 2,511

STATEMENT NO. 4.

Account of Purchases.

Beans, 446 bushels,	\$853 14
Beef, (fresh,) 14,371 pounds,	2,242 20
Beef, (salt,) 66 barrels,	994 42
Books, newspapers, postage and stationery,	266 30
Brooms, 27 dozen,	128 50
Cement, lime and plaster,	186 05
Charcoal, 2 barrels,	1 80
Cheese, 144 pounds,	39 97
Clothing,	1,151 45
Coal, 1,092 tons,	9,629 93
Coffee, 447 pounds,	137 86
Corn, 2,100 bushels,	1,941 22
Cotton cloth, 7,402 yards,	2,014 38
Crockery and glass ware,	256 81
Dry goods,	7,132 47
Eggs, 159 dozen,	55 63
Flour, 1,430 barrels,	16,428 00
Fish, (salt,) 29,300 pounds,	989 37
Fruit and vegetables,	28 44
Furniture,	665 58
Groceries,	253 70
Hardware,	122 09
Hay, (English,) $13\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{10}\frac{7}{10}$ tons,	329 16
Hay, (meadow,) $34\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{10}\frac{0}{10}$ tons,	363 25
Hops, 816 pounds,	341 95
Labor,	3,848 97
Lumber,	2,595 76
Malt, 30 bushels,	70 90

Meal, (cotton-seed,) 21 tons,	\$734 50
Meats and provisions,	374 67
Medicines,	1,181 65
Milch cows and calves, (17 cows, 7 calves,)	1,256 50
Miscellaneous,	316 16
Molasses, 4,159 gallons,	2,094 54
Mutton, 7,006 pounds,	566 63
Nails, 23 casks, 199 pounds,	221 44
Oats, 91 bushels,	68 88
Oil, 760 gallons,	859 40
Oxen, 2 pairs,	345 00
Paints, oils and colors,	989 08
Pasturage,	67 40
Pepper, 200 pounds,	97 50
Potatoes, 535 bushels,	404 26
Peas, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	4 50
Repairs,	1,113 36
Rice, 554 pounds,	59 09
Rye, 128 bushels,	147 29
Salaries,	8,992 24
Salt, 90 sacks, 5 bushels and 1 barrel,	127 42
Seeds,	135 81
Shoe stock, machinery and tools,	5,138 46
Shorts, 57 $\frac{4\frac{6}{10}9}{000}$ tons,	1,706 54
Smith work and stock,	150 04
Shoes, 523 pairs,	682 87
Soap stock, 7,542 pounds, and 8 barrels,	571 02
Spices,	71 41
Starch, 660 pounds,	36 72
Sugar, 5,249 pounds,	844 21
Surgical instruments,	14 84
Tea, 477 pounds,	485 99
Tobacco, 1,022 pounds,	289 33
Tools, (agricultural,)	122 76
Tools, (mechanical,)	68 72
Transportation of freight,	3,258 11
Transportation of passengers,	468 65
Vinegar, 299 gallons,	79 88
Wood, 125 cords,	304 50
Wooden ware,	55 42

\$87,576 .09

STATEMENT No. 5.

Products of Farm.

4,700 bushels potatoes.	395 bushels tomatoes.
41 $\frac{415}{2000}$ tons English hay.	197 " ears of sweet corn.
101 $\frac{560}{2000}$ " English hay, 2d crop.	150 " onions.
381 $\frac{000}{2000}$ " millet.	80 " beans.
4 $\frac{422}{2000}$ " run hay.	30 " millet seed.
51 $\frac{000}{2000}$ " corn fodder.	95 " beets.
12 tons crop feed.	1,000 heads celery.
10,425 heads cabbage.	38 bushels cucumbers.
6,970 pounds squash.	31 " green peas.
5,000 heads lettuce.	22 " seeds of various kinds.
1,500 pounds rhubarb.	16 barrels water melons.
1,273 bushels French turnips.	13 " egg plant.
490 " mangel-wurzel.	10 " musk melons.
295 " carrots.	5 bushels red peppers.
280 " English turnips.	

The meats slaughtered from the stock of the farm amount to—

18,575 pounds beef.	1,289 pounds tallow.
22,952 " pork.	683 " veal.
2,180 " hides.	159 " chickens.

Dairy product, 17,700 gallons milk. | Eggs, 333 dozen.

STATEMENT No. 6.

DR.	COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with THOMAS J. MARSH, Superintendent.			CR.
1865.				
Oct. 1,	To cash on hand,	\$11,605 24	By cash paid for supplies, " " " "	\$2,662 82
1866.				9,911 07
Sept. 29,	To cash received from State Treasurer, from October 1, 1865, to date,	75,970 85	" " " "	9,733 44
			By cash paid for supplies, " " " "	6,225 84
			" " " "	4,538 40
			" " " "	10,205 71
			" " " "	4,732 25
			" " " "	4,582 59
			" " " "	3,595 87
			" " " "	8,617 74
			" " " "	5,482 50
			" " " "	7,024 28
			" " " "	10,263 58
		\$87,576 09		\$87,576 09

T. J. MARSH, Superintendent.

This is to certify that we have examined the above account of Thomas J. Marsh with the Commonwealth, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

HORACE P. WAKEFIELD,
GEO. P. ELLIOT,
F. H. NOURSE, } Inspectors.

STATEMENT No. 7.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with THOMAS J. MARSH, Superintendent.

CR.

DR.

1866. Sept. 29,		1866. Sept. 29,	By cash on hand, .		
	To cash received for shoes,	\$1,539 57			\$4,345 49
	“ “ for board,	45 48			
	“ “ for articles sold,	2,760 44			
		<u>\$4,345 49</u>			

CR.

STATEMENT No. 8.—*Shoe Account.*

DR.

1866. Sept. 29,	1866. Sept. 29,	By cash received from sales, . 71 cases shoes remaining unsold, excess in appraisal of stock and shoes for 1866, over that of 1865,	
To cash paid for upper leather,	\$1,565 22		\$1,539 57
“ “ for sole leather,	2,379 79		5,138 55
“ “ for linings,	401 07		
“ “ for bindings,	87 58		
“ “ for 84 gross cotton laces,	66 20		680 74
“ “ for tacks,	22 08		
“ “ for 14 packages eyelets,	46 65		
“ “ for 198 lbs. nails,	34 54		
“ “ for 64 bushels pegs,	7 68		
“ “ for 25 lbs thread,	58 35		
“ “ for 1 gallon wax,	1 50		
“ “ for 3 gallons dressing,	4 50		
“ “ for 23 bundles leather strings,	18 70		
“ “ for shoe findings,	36 21		
“ “ for 523 pairs shoes,	682 87		
“ “ for labor,	1,345 55		
To amount of shoes on sale, as per Statement No. 7, of 1865,	492 00		
cash to balance,	108 37		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$7,358 86		\$7,358 86

STATEMENT No. 9.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with THOMAS J. MARSH, HORACE P. WAKEFIELD, GEORGE P. ELLIOT AND FRANCIS H. NOURSE, *Commissioners of Asylum for Insane.*

DR.		CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.		Cr.
1865.				
Aug. 23,	To cash paid Crosby & Drown, . . .	\$2,500 00	By appropriations, (chapter 80, Resolves of 1864, and chapter 283, Acts of 1865,) . . .	\$20,000 00
" 23,	" " E. Boyden & Son, . . .	250 00	appropriation, (chapter 40, Resolves of 1866,) . . .	3,000 00
Oct. 6,	" " Crosby & Drown, . . .	9,000 00	cash received from Crosby & Drown for labor in 1865, . . .	411 00
1866.			deficit, . . .	1 62
April 23,	To cash paid Crosby & Drown, . . .	7,857 55		
June 8,	cash, (amount of schedule,) . . .	3,342 41		
Aug. 31,	" " " . . .	51 66		
July 9,	cash paid Thomas Pratt, . . .	75 00		
" 10,	" " John Pettengill, . . .	210 75		
Aug. 7,	" " Fernald & Rollins, . . .	125 25		
		<u>\$23,412 62</u>		<u>\$23,412 62</u>

STATEMENT No. 9.—Concluded.
HEATING AND FURNISHING ACCOUNT.

DR.		CR.	
1866.			
June 8,	To cash, (amount of schedule,) . . .	\$7,454 33	By appropriation, (chapter 40, Resolves of 1866,) .
" 29,	" " . . .	1,117 55	
Aug. 31,	" " . . .	1,426 48	
Sept. 29,	deficiency in Construction Account, .	1 62	
" 29,	unexpended balance, . . .	2	
		<u>\$10,000 00</u>	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

COMPENSATION ACCOUNT.		
1866.		
Sept. 29,	To cash paid Thomas J. Marsh, . . .	\$125 00
" 29,	" " Horace P. Wakefield, . . .	125 00
" 29,	" " George P. Elliot, . . .	125 00
" 29,	" " Francis H. Nourse, . . .	125 00
		<u>\$500 00</u>
	By appropriation, (chapter 40, Resolves of 1866,) .	<u>\$500 00</u>

REPORT ON THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury.

GENTLEMEN:—On the undersigned, to whom was assigned, for the time being, the charge of the Medical Department on the resignation of Dr. Brown, devolves the duty of making to your Board the Annual Report of the sanitary condition of this institution. Dr. Jonathan Brown received the first appointment of Physician in May, 1854, and continued to hold the same till his declining health admonished him of the necessity of rest and relaxation, when he tendered his resignation, to take effect on the first day of January, 1866. Subsequently, the nomination of myself as Physician was made by the Superintendent, and confirmed by your Board. Hitherto, in the absence of any regular Physician, I have made such professional visits as were necessary, undecided till the 12th day of September whether or not to accept the appointment tendered me. On that day I forwarded to the governor my resignation of the office of Inspector, to take effect this day, and, at the same time, I notified the Superintendent that I would accept the appointment, and enter on the duties of Physician when those of Inspector ceased.

A nurse has been employed in the Female Department for a number of years, and in March, 1865, the office of Male Nurse was established.

In May it was decided "to have W. C. Tracy come to this institution as Student and Nurse of the Male Hospital, without pay." At the commencement of this financial year, Mr. Tracy was discharging the duties of Nurse, and also rendering such assistance to the Physician as he was able, having entered on these duties the first day of June previous. Mr. Tracy continued to discharge these duties till the commencement of the lectures of the Harvard Medical School in November, when he

left to attend those lectures and take his medical degree. On his leaving, George W. Marsters, M. D., who had served in the United States Navy, being desirous, before he entered on civil practice, of learning more of diseases of women and children, took Mr. Tracy's place, and performed the same duties, for the same consideration, during his absence. After the close of the lectures in Boston, Dr. Tracy returned a full-fledged M. D., and Dr. Marsters retired. Dr. Tracy continued his connection with the institution till the first of September, when he left with the benisons of Heaven invoked on his future by all to whom he had ministered in their ills and infirmities.

The whole number of births for the year is eighty-two, (82.) Of these, 48 were illegitimate, and 34 were born in wedlock. Males, 44; females, 38. Eight were still-born. Ten mothers were born in Massachusetts, seven in the other States, and sixty-five were foreigners. The whole number born in the institution since its opening is nine hundred and forty, (940)—479 males, and 461 females.

The accompanying tables show a record of one thousand six hundred and twenty-five cases, and two hundred and thirty-one deaths. Of the fatal cases, 118 were males, and 113 females. Thirty-six of these were insane, or partially so; 15 males, and 21 females.

Deaths under one year old, . . .	76	Deaths from 50 to 60,	22
from 1 to 5,	5	from 60 to 70,	20
from 5 to 10,	5	from 70 to 80,	19
from 10 to 20,	8	from 80 to 90,	5
from 20 to 30,	23	from 90 to 100,	1
from 30 to 40,	23	100 years,	1
from 40 to 50,	23		
Total,			231

The whole number of deaths since the opening of the institution is 2,443—males, 1,383; females, 1,060. No epidemic has prevailed in the institution during the year. There has been a large number of cases of conjunctivitis, but the disease has been generally of a mild form. We had a few cases of varioloid in the winter, but the number of acute diseases has been small. The greatest mortality is among children under one year old, foundlings, and those deserted by their

mothers, and among those who have sapped their vital energies by their indulgence in intemperance and licentiousness, and who come here to vegetate merely for a few days or weeks, cast off by their friends, despised by their companions, a burden to themselves, cared for only by the charity of the Commonwealth, and forgotten save by Him whose laws they have violated, and whose teachings they have contemned.

To the Superintendent, and to all who, by their kindness and courtesy, have rendered me valuable assistance in the discharge of these new duties, I am greatly indebted. To you, gentlemen, I am under renewed obligations for the continuation of your confidence, and shall ever remain,

Yours, very truly,

HORACE P. WAKEFIELD.

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, Oct. 1st, 1866.

TABLE No. 1,

Showing the Diseases at the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, the Whole and Monthly Number of Cases, and the Whole and Monthly Average for the Year ending September 30, 1866.

DISEASES.	Totals.	Remaining Oct. 1.	Admitted October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Abscess,	24	-	2	3	-	4	-	7	3	2	-	1	1	1
Alcoholismus,	81	-	12	1	6	10	8	5	9	8	6	5	6	5
Asthma,	16	-	4	1	2	1	-	-	1	4	2	1	1	-
Brain, disease of,	9	-	3	1	1	1	5	6	1	-	1	-	-	1
Bronchitis,	17	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	1
Cancrum oris,	17	-	4	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catarrh,	28	-	6	6	7	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Cholera Morbus,	6	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conjunctivitis,	243	-	39	11	8	3	38	16	39	25	17	26	9	12
Contusions,	15	-	1	2	2	-	2	2	1	1	-	3	-	1
Convulsions,	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Croup,	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debility,	130	-	17	3	9	6	1	6	14	9	11	17	21	16
Diarrhœa,	95	-	11	5	2	6	6	7	4	5	4	11	17	17
Dropsy,	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas,	22	-	3	5	-	1	1	1	-	3	2	1	2	8
Fever, Ephemeral,	75	-	9	2	1	4	9	4	4	7	4	12	2	-
Fever, Typhoid,	11	-	2	3	11	3	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	-
Fistula,	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fractures,	11	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-
Frost bite,	6	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Gastritis,	14	-	3	1	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

[illegible]

Marasmus, .	.	.	2	1	1	1	9	1	16	23	29	19	25	231	118	113
Measles, .	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Paralysis, .	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Pleurisy, .	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	-	-
Pneumonia, .	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
Pneumonia, Typhoid, .	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	-	-
Phthisis, .	.	.	3	3	-	4	-	7	5	5	6	-	3	45	-	-
Pott's Disease, .	.	.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Scrofula, .	.	.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Syphilis, Cong., .	.	.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Variola, .	.	.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Varioloid, .	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals, .	.	.	24	10	9	9	9	28	19	16	23	29	25	231	118	113

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury.

GENTLEMEN: — The annual reports in this department can afford but little variety. Details are mere repetitions. The work may be briefly summed up in the words of the great Teacher, "The poor have the gospel preached to them." All the inmates of the institution have opportunity to attend public worship on the Sabbath, and the benefit of private religious counsel, if they desire it. It cannot be directly ascertained how far these means are effectual. Men and women come under our teaching for a brief time, and then are gone. The results pass on with them into the boundless future. It is not to be expected that much lasting impression will be made upon the class of adults that find a temporary shelter here. They are not viewed as criminals in the eye of the law: they are only unfortunates; yet, in general, their standard of morality is exceedingly low. Most of them, also, in their professions and external forms, are intensely religious; so that, when we aim to reach them by friendly counsel, we find every avenue to the heart closed and carefully guarded. Among the sick and aged, there are some who gladly hear the word; and it is to be hoped that, from this abode of poor, suffering humanity, the way has at times been opened up to a better life.

The chief labor, however, during the past year, as heretofore, has been with the young. The union of the offices of Chaplain and Principal of the schools facilitates this. Secular and religious instruction are thus blended. Mental and moral training go together. In each act of discipline the prominent design is to point the youthful mind to the sacred obligations of God's law. No particular creed is enforced. The Lord's Prayer is the manual of devotion. This is repeated by the children, in concert, daily. The Ten Commandments and

Christ's gospel are made the rule of faith and morality. In this kind of teaching there is nothing that savors of sect. The only compulsion we recognize in religion is that of the plain presentation of the forcible truths of the gospel. I have touched upon this point here, in answer to a specification made last winter before a committee of the legislature, that liberty of conscience was interfered with in some of the State institutions. No assault is made upon anybody's opinions. With the intellect of the child so trained that it not only gathers up the words of scripture, but is disposed also to investigate the truth for itself, — with the prejudices of a still earlier stage of life so brought under control that the attention is readily secured in discourse or conversation upon these important themes, nothing else is needed but a simple appeal to the divine law and testimony. That some of our scholars, under this form of persuasion, have confessed to the awakening in them of a new religious life, such as angels in heaven rejoice over, is worthy of record.

I have strong hopes of the older boys and girls who have been with us for a considerable period, and who left the institution during the past summer. While they remained in school they made commendable progress in the branches there taught, some of them advancing even to the higher mathematics and the languages. They also acquired a good knowledge of the holy scriptures. In their religious training they owe much to our worthy Superintendent, Mr. Marsh, who has had charge of the Sabbath school for years, and has also instructed a class of boys.

Now that the experiment of shoemaking has been abandoned, I may give my decided testimony, that, as part of a system for the education of children such as are to be found in these institutions, without parents, without homes, and without resources for a livelihood except what their own hands are to furnish, it has commended itself to my judgment. The studies of these children have been in no way interrupted by such an arrangement. On the contrary, the alternating periods of labor seem to have given them greater zest for the occupations of the school-room, so that the loss of time has been more than compensated by increased diligence in study. The same is doubtless true with regard to their work hours. The half-day

of study is a suitable preparation for the half-day of labor. Each succeeds the other as a season of recreation.

Among the beneficial results of this plan observable in the present instance are :—

1. The children have remained in school till a more advanced age than they otherwise would have done. Nearly all of these scholars were fifteen years old when they left; and the two years of uninterrupted study which they enjoyed during their term of apprenticeship was at a period in their lives when they could best appreciate and improve them.

2. Together with the proficiency in knowledge thus obtained, they have acquired habits of industry. The system disposes them to economize the time. Work, study, and play, each, has its appropriate place in the division of the day. It will be one point gained, if they carry this regularity with them into life. There is, moreover, impressed upon them the idea that mental culture is not incompatible with service in any calling, however humble.

In every instance, those who have left us at the expiration of two years have found good situations; and letters received from them confirm us in our estimate of this plan, which so effectively unites manual labor and mental discipline. I hope that, at least, in a modified form, it may have a further trial in some other of our public institutions.

Four teachers have been employed during the greater part of the year. The removal of the children to the State Primary School occasioned the dismissal of one of these, Miss Emma S. Marston, in July. It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to her efficiency, as well as to the valuable service rendered by my other assistants in their respective departments. The whole number of scholars has been 373. Average attendance, 145.

In closing this Report, in connection with the resignation of my office, I desire to render acknowledgment for the kindness and courtesy with which I have always been treated by the Superintendent and officers, as well as for the special interest which your Board has ever manifested in the work of my department.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES F. FOSTER.

B Y - L A W S

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE ALMSHOUSE AND
ASYLUM FOR HARMLESS INSANE, AT TEWKSBURY.

INSPECTORS.

SECT. 1. The Board of Inspectors shall be organized, annually, by the choice of a Chairman, at the first meeting of the Board, when the newly appointed member shall be present, and the Clerk of the House, if there be one, shall be Clerk of the Board.

SECT. 2. The Board of Inspectors shall hold a monthly meeting for the approval of the accounts, for the maintenance of the Almshouse, and the transaction of any business required to be done by the laws of the Commonwealth.

SECT. 3. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Chairman.

SECT. 4. One of the Inspectors shall visit the Almshouse, and also the Asylum for Harmless Insane, each week, who shall make a record of the same in the Register of the visitors at the State Almshouse. He shall be furnished with a list of the insane patients, so that he may ascertain the presence and general condition of each one.

SECT. 5. The Board of Inspectors shall procure a suitable person, not directly or indirectly connected with the Institution, to take an annual inventory of the Real and Personal Estate of the Institution, as provided by the laws of the Commonwealth.

SECT. 6. The Board of Inspectors shall audit the accounts of the Superintendent, giving in detail the expenses of the Institution for the year ending September 30, together with a list of salaried officers, and submit their Annual Report to the Governor and Council on or before the 15th of October.

SUPERINTENDENT.

SECT. 1. The Superintendent shall have the charge and supervision of the Institution, in all its departments. He shall make all purchases of stock, farming utensils, clothing, and everything that shall be needed in maintaining the establishment.

SECT. 2. He shall examine all paupers on their admission into the house; note, and cause to be recorded such facts, in regard to them, as are important to be preserved; shall cause them to be thoroughly cleansed, and suitably located, having reference to their age and general character, placing those who may require medical treatment in charge of the Physician, and shall be especially careful that the infirm inmates and children are treated with considerate care and kindness.

SECT. 3. He shall make all needful regulations relating to the hours of rising and retiring, of meals and of labor; to preserve cleanliness and decorum of manners, subject to the approval of the Inspectors, and shall enforce obedience, on the part of inmates, to the rules prescribed for them; and shall have power, at his discretion, to punish all wilful infractions of the same; and keep a record of all cases of discipline, which shall be open for examination to the Inspectors and Board of State Charities.

SECT. 4. He shall see that the police and other regulations for the management of the Institution, and government and employment of the inmates, are duly enforced, and that the subordinate officers, and others employed about the house, in the workshops, and elsewhere upon the farm, discharge faithfully their respective duties.

SECT. 5. He shall see that the provisions furnished to the inmates are of good quality, and in sufficient quantity, and that no waste be permitted. He shall not permit the use of intoxicating drinks by any officer or inmate. He shall see that the house is kept clean, warmed and ventilated, and that such of the inmates as are able to perform labor are kept employed; and that all the concerns of the establishment are well ordered and conducted.

SECT. 6. He shall, at the monthly meetings of the Inspectors, present the bills of all purchases made during the month, for their approval, — a schedule of the same, certified by at least two Inspectors, shall be sent to the State Auditor, and after the same shall have been passed upon by the Governor and Council, and a warrant drawn for the payment thereof, the Superintendent shall pay the same.

SECT. 7. He shall give bonds to the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the faithful keeping and disbursement of all moneys that may be entrusted to him.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

SECT. 1. There shall be connected with the Institution a Matron, Clerk, Assistant-Superintendent, Chaplain, Physician, male and female Nurse, male and female Supervisor for Asylum for Harmless Insane, Watchman, Cook, Teacher who may act as Chaplain, Engineer, Farmer,

and such Assistants in the several departments as may be necessary. Said Officers and Assistants shall be nominated, and their compensation fixed, by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board of Inspectors.

MATRON.

SECT. 1. The Matron shall have (subject to the Superintendent,) the charge and oversight of the in-door operations; shall see that all the female inmates are provided for, according to their respective wants, by herself or assistants; that cleanliness, both in their persons and apartments, and that good order and decorum be observed at all times, and shall report delinquents to the Superintendent for discipline. She will be careful of all the goods, property, and furniture, committed to her charge, that they be not lost or embezzled. She shall direct the detailing the women under her charge, to such branches of labor as, in her judgment, they are best fitted to perform.

She shall have the general oversight of her assistants, and see that each discharges faithfully the duties assigned her.

She shall, at proper and stated times, have all the clothing of the inmates and the bed-clothes changed, and replaced with clean apparel, and shall be vigilant over every part of the Institution, in regard to cleanliness, and shall see that the female inmates observe all the rules prescribed for ablution and bathing.

CLERK.

SECT. 1. The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties; attend all stated meetings of the Board, and keep a record of the votes and doings of the same; notify members of special meetings; prepare all documents, and perform such other duties as may be required by the Board. He shall also audit all bills before being presented for approval.

ASSISTANT-SUPERINTENDENT.

SECT. 1. The Assistant Superintendent shall require, and enforce among the male inmates, a strict observance of all rules prescribed for insuring cleanliness, by daily ablution and occasional bathing of the whole person. He shall see that no dirt or other offensive matter be suffered to accumulate in or about the rooms or workshops occupied by them. He shall perform such other duties as may be required by the Superintendent, and also the duties of the Superintendent, during his absence.

CHAPLAIN.

SECT. 1. The Chaplain shall hold one religious meeting, at least, on each Lord's day; attend all funerals when called upon by the Superintendent, and visit the sick and dying who may desire his ministrations.

PHYSICIAN.

SECT. 1. The Physician shall have sanitary supervision of all inmates of the Almshouse and Asylum for Harmless Insane, and shall attend all cases of sickness that may occur in the Institution. He shall keep an accurate record of all such cases in a book prepared for the purpose, specifying the name and age of the patients, the date of admission into the hospital, and discharge from it, the disease and result.

He shall report to the Superintendent all cases of births and deaths occurring in the Institution; make, from time to time, such suggestions relating to the sanitary condition of the Institution as he may deem important, and submit his Annual Report to the Inspectors the first day of October.

SECT. 2. He shall have the oversight of the Nurses in the several departments of the Hospital; see that their duties are discharged faithfully, and with proper regard to the feelings of those who may be under their charge, and shall have authority to call such medical counsel in consultation as he may deem necessary.

NURSES.

SECT. 1. The Nurses in the male and female departments shall see that all medicines prescribed by the physician are administered; that his orders are strictly enforced; that the food is properly distributed; that the rooms, beds and clothing, are kept in a wholesome condition, and that the comfort of the sick, in every way, is promoted.

SUPERVISORS FOR MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTMENTS OF THE
ASYLUM FOR HARMLESS INSANE.

SECT. 1. The Supervisors shall see that all the rooms in the Asylum are kept clean, warmed and ventilated; that all the inmates are bathed once each week, unless excused by the Physician, and oftener if required; that they are washed and combed each morning, and at such other times as may be necessary; that a sufficient quantity of food be furnished each person; see if any inmate refuses to use the food provided, that notice thereof be given to the Superintendent or Physician; and also that those able to labor, as designated by the Superintendent and Physician, are passed over to the care of those who shall take charge of them during the hours of labor.

WATCHMAN.

SECT. 1. The Watchman shall visit the office of the Superintendent at half-past seven o'clock, P. M., to receive his instructions, and immediately commence his duties; shall be constantly awake, keep a vigilant watch that no one escapes, that no matches are used by the inmates

during the night, that the fires in the building and engine-rooms are safe; that the sleeping apartments of the inmates are visited, the pins of the watch-clock are driven, and persons having special duties seasonably called, under the direction of the Superintendent.

COOK.

SECT. 1. The Cook shall have the care and direction of the operations of the kitchen, prepare and deliver food to the inmates, see that the meals are served at the appointed times, and that no waste is permitted in the cooking department.

TEACHERS.

SECT. 1. The Teachers shall classify, instruct and control such children of suitable age and capacity as may be assigned to their respective departments; shall be responsible for their conduct during school hours, and shall aim to secure their highest intellectual and moral improvement.

ENGINEER.

SECT. 1. The Engineer shall, during the warm season, rise at the ringing of the first bell, and through the cold season, sufficiently early to insure a sufficient amount of steam for cookery, and warming all the apartments under his care, in proper season.

He shall see that all the machinery in his charge is kept clean and in good running order at all times; and shall take special care that the fuel is economically used, and that all the ashes are well sifted, and the screenings used each day.

FARMER.

SECT. 1. The Farmer shall, under the direction of the Superintendent, take care of all the stock, barns and piggeries; shall see to the careful use and safe keeping of all implements of labor; to the feeding and proper treatment of all the animals; and he shall also have charge of the teams, and of all the work done upon the Farm.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

SECT. 1. All employees of the Institution, and all inmates, shall rise at the ringing of the bell, at 5, A. M.; and all inmates will retire at the ringing of the bell, at 8½, P. M.

SECT. 2. The bell will ring for breakfast at 6, A. M., for dinner at 12, M., and for supper from 5 to 6, P. M., varying with the season of the year.

SECT. 3. All inmates appearing unwashed and uncombed at the breakfast table, shall be refused a seat thereat.

SECT. 4. Inmates may be visited by their friends any day of the week, (Sunday and holidays excepted,) from 10, A. M., to 5, P. M.;

but the Institution shall not be open to visitors on Sundays, Mondays, Saturdays, or on any legal holiday.

SECT. 5. All visitors are strictly forbidden to give spiritous liquors to any inmate; and any one violating this rule, shall never again be permitted to enter the premises.

SECT. 6. The Superintendent shall punish all inmates upon whom spiritous liquor may be found, or any one who shall bring it upon the premises.

SECT. 7. The ordinary mode of punishment in this Institution, shall be by confinement in the cells, on a diet of bread and water.

SECT. 8. No person shall be allowed to visit the pest-house, during its occupancy by persons infected with contagious diseases, without permission from the Physician.

SECT. 9. The Hospital diet shall be regulated by the Physician, and no company shall be admitted to the wards of the Hospital and the Asylum for the Insane, except by express permission of the Superintendent or Physician.

SECT. 10. Every precaution shall be used by scrubbing and washing, to keep the rooms, stair-cases and closets in a sweet and clean condition. All soiled clothing, beds and bedding, shall be removed, and all foul odors shall be neutralized so far as possible.

SECT. 11. All employés of the Institution shall avoid the use of profane, obscene and vulgar language; shall treat each other, and the inmates, with uniform courtesy; speak respectfully of the Institution and its officers; set a good example for all; and be held strictly responsible for the influence of their conduct.

SECT. 12. The insane shall be treated in a kind and gentle manner, but must be subject to strict and wholesome discipline. Sympathy and kindness shall be the rule; force and restraint, the exception.

SECT. 13. Leave of absence shall be granted to any person employed in the Institution, at the discretion of the Superintendent, and no person shall leave without his permission.

SECT. 14. In addition to the duties assigned to the subordinate officers, they shall, at all times, hold themselves in readiness to perform any additional service which may be required by the Superintendent.

SECT. 15. These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any full regular meeting of the Board of Inspectors, with the concurrence of the Governor.

HORACE P. WAKEFIELD,
FRANCIS H. NOURSE,

Inspectors.

Approved:

ALEX. H. BULLOCK, *Governor.*

SEPTEMBER 12, 1866.

